

The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. III.] [12s. per An.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1792.

[3d. single.]

[No. 133.]

VIVE LE PRESIDENT!

TICKETS (without which no Gentleman can be admitted) for the BALL on the 13th instant, in celebration of the Birth of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, may be had of any of the Subscribers, BENJAMIN DULANY, GEORGE DENEALE, S. HANSON, of Sam. E. C. DICK, JESSE TAYLOR, Jun. BUSHROD WASHINGTON. } Managers.

N. B. On account of the Birth-Night's happening this year on Saturday, the celebration is postponed to Monday Evening, Feb. 2, 1792.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE freeholders and house-keepers of this town, are hereby informed, that the 2d Tuesday in this month is the day appointed by their charter, for the Annual Election of Representatives for the ensuing year.—The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock, and the Electors are requested to attend early in the day, that it may be seasonably closed.

WILLIAM SUMMERS, T. S.
Alexandria, February 2, 1792.

UNITED STATES, January 16, 1792.
Sir,

AS the circumstances which have engaged the United States in the present Indian war may some of them be out of the public recollection, and others perhaps be unknown, it may appear advisable that you prepare and publish, from authentic documents, a statement of those circumstances, as well as of the measures which have been taken, from time to time, for the re-establishment of peace and friendship.

When the community are called upon for considerable exertions to relieve a part which is suffering under the hand of an enemy, it is desirable to manifest that due pains have been taken by those entrusted with the administration of their affairs, to avoid the evil.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

The Secretary for the
Department of War.

The Causes of the existing Hostilities between the UNITED STATES, and certain Tribes of INDIANS North-West of the Ohio, stated and explained from official and authentic documents, and published in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States.

A RECURRENCE to the Journals of the United States in Congress assembled, of the early stages of the late war, will evince the public solicitude to preserve peace with the Indian tribes, and to prevent their engaging in a contest, in which they were no wise interested.

But, although partial treaties or conventions were formed with some of the northern and western tribes, in the years 1775 and 1776; yet those treaties were too feeble to resist the powerful impulses of a contrary nature, arising from a combination of circumstances at that time; and accordingly all the various Indian nations (the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, armed against us.

It is yet too recent to have been forgotten, that great numbers of inoffensive men, women and children, fell a sacrifice to the barbarous warfare practised by the Indians; and that many others were dragged into a deplorable captivity.

Notwithstanding that these aggressions were entirely unprovoked, yet as soon as the war ceased with Great-Britain, the United States, instead of indulging any resentments against the Indian nations, sought only how to establish a liberal peace with all the tribes throughout their limits.

Early measures were accordingly taken for this purpose. A treaty was held, and a peace concluded, in the year 1784, with the hostile part of the northern Indians, or Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix.

In January, 1785, another treaty was formed with part of the western tribes, at Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio; to wit, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas.

During the same year, treaties were formed at Hopewell on the Keowee, with all the powerful tribes of the south, excepting the Creeks;

to wit, the Cherokees, the Chactaws and Chickalaws.

In January, 1786, a treaty was formed with the Shawanese, at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio.

It was not long before certain turbulent and malignant characters, residing among some of the northern and western tribes, which had formed the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, excited uneasiness and complaints against those treaties. In consequence of representations upon this subject, on the 5th of October, 1787, Congress directed, "That a general treaty should be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country north-west of the Ohio, and about Lake Erie, as soon after the first of April next as conveniently might be, and at such place and at such particular time as the Governor of the Western Territory should appoint, for the purpose of knowing the cause of uneasiness among the said tribes, and removing their complaints; of regulating trade, and amicably settling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States."

On the 2d day of July, 1778, Congress appropriated "the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to fourteen thousand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expenses of the treaties which had been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the then present year with the several Indian tribes in the Northern Department, and for extinguishing the Indian claims; the whole of the said twenty thousand dollars, together with six thousand dollars of the said fourteen thousand dollars, to be applied solely to the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to the lands they had already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the same, and for extending a purchase beyond the limits theretofore fixed by treaty; but that no part of the said sum should be applied for any purpose other than those above mentioned."

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort Harmar the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the 9th day of January, 1789, with a representation of all the Six or Northern nations; the Mohawks excepted—and with a representation of the following tribes, to wit: The Wyandots, the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamas, and Sacks.—By these treaties, nearly the same boundaries were recognized and established by a principle of purchase, as had been stipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh.

Thus careful and attentive was the government of the United States to settle a boundary with the Indians on the basis of fair treaty, to obviate the dissatisfactions which had been excited, and to establish its claim to the lands relinquished on the principles of equitable purchase.

It does not appear that the right of the Northern and Western Indians, who formed the several before mentioned treaties to the lands thereby relinquished to the United States, has been questioned by any other tribes; nor does it appear that the present war has been occasioned by any dispute relatively to the boundaries established by the said treaties.

But, on the contrary, it appears, that the unprovoked aggressions of the Miami and Wabash Indians upon Kentucky and other parts of the frontiers, together with their associates, a banditti formed of Shawanese and outcast Cherokees, amounting in all to about one thousand two hundred men, are solely the causes of the war. Hence it is proper that their conduct should be more particularly adverted to.

In the year 1784, when messages were sent to the Wyandots and Delawares, inviting them to meet the Commissioners, first at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort McIntosh, their neighbours the Miami Indians were also included in the said invitations; but they did not attend.

In the year 1785 these invitations were repeated; but the messengers upon their arrival at the Miami village, had their horses stolen, were otherwise treated with insolence, and prevented fulfilling their mission.

In the years 1787 and 1788, new endeavours were used to bring those Indians to treat: They were urged to be present at the treaty appointed to be held at Fort Harmar; but these endeavours proved as fruitless as all the former.

At a council of the tribes, convened in 1788, at the Miami river, the Miami and Shawanese Indians were pressed to repair to the treaty

with great earnestness by the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares: The Wyandot chiefs particularly presented them with a large belt of Wampum, holding one end of it themselves, and offering the other to the hostile Indians, which was refused. The Wyandots then laid it on the shoulders of a principal chief, recommending to him to be at peace with the Americans; but without making any answer, he leaned himself and let it fall to the ground: This so displeased the Wyandots, that they immediately left the council-house.

In the mean time the frontier settlements were disquieted by frequent depredations and murders, and the complaints of their inhabitants, (as might be expected) of the pacific forbearance of the government, were loud, repeated and distressing—their calls for protection incessant—till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavour to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

In this state of things it was indispensable for the government to make some decisive exertion for the peace and security of the frontiers.

But, notwithstanding the ill success of former experiments, and the invincible spirit of animosity which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to justify a persuasion that no impression could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was still deemed advisable to make one more essay.

Accordingly, in April 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Port Vincennes, and a man of good character, was dispatched to all the tribes and villages of the Wabash river, and to the Indians of the Miami village, with a message purporting, that the United States were desirous of establishing a general peace with all the neighbouring tribes of Indians, and of treating them in all respects with perfect kindness and kindness, and at the same time warning them to abstain from further depredations.

The Indians in some of the villages on the lower part of the Wabash, appeared to listen to him, others manifested a different disposition, others confessed their inability to restrain their young warriors, but all referred the messenger to the Indians at the Miami village. At that village some appeared well disposed, but the chiefs of the Shawanese returned the messages and belts, informing the messenger however, that they would, after consultation, within thirty nights, send an answer to Port Vincennes.—The promised answer was never received. While the messenger was at the Miami village, two negroes were brought in from our settlements, prisoners; and upon his return to L'Anguille, a chief informed him that a party of seventy warriors, from the more distant Indians, had arrived, and were gone against the settlements.

In three days after his departure from the Miami village, a prisoner was there burnt to death. Similar cruelties were exercised at the Outranon towns, about the same time; and in the course of the three months immediately after the last mentioned invitation, upwards of one hundred persons were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners upon the Ohio, and in the district of Kentucky.

It is to be remarked, that previously to the last invitation, the people of Kentucky, who, in consequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow against the hostile Indians (as before intimated) were restrained by the President of the United States, from crossing the Ohio, until the effect of the friendly overture intended to be made should be known.

It is also to be observed, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently & fruitlessly endeavoured to influence the Miami and Wabash Indians to peace; upon mature conviction finally declared that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hostile Indians has been occasioned by other motives than a claim relatively to boundaries—it is to be observed, that their depredations have been principally upon the district of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the south-side of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim.

It appears by respectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offensive operations against the said Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the

south side thereof, they killed, wounded, and took prisoners, about one thousand five hundred men, women and children; besides carrying off upwards of two thousand horses, and other property, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

The particulars of the barbarities exercised upon many of their prisoners, of different ages and sexes, although supported by indisputable evidence, are of too shocking a nature, to be presented to the public. It is sufficient upon this head, to observe, that the tomahawk and scalping-knife have been the mildest instruments of death: That in some cases torture by fire, and other execrable means, have been used.

But the outrages which were committed upon the frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were sustained: Repeated attacks upon detachments of the troops of the United States were at different times made. The following, from its peculiar enormity, deserves recital:—In April, 1790, Major Doughty was ordered to the friendly Chickasaws on public business. He performed this duty in a boat, having with him Ensign Sedam, and a party of fifteen men. While ascending the Tennessee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, consisting principally of the afore-said banditti of Shawanese, and out-cast Cherokees. They approached under a white flag, the well-known emblem of peace. They came on board the Major's boat, received his presents, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the most friendly manner. But, they had scarcely cleared his oars, before they poured in a fire upon his crew, which was returned as soon as circumstances would permit; and a most unequal combat was sustained for several hours, when they abandoned their design, but not until they killed and wounded 11 out of 15 of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have deserved exemplary punishment.

All overtures of peace failing, and the depredations still continuing, an attempt at coercion became indispensable. Accordingly the expedition under Brigadier General Harmer, in the month of October, 1790, was directed. The event is known.

After this expedition, the Governor of the Western Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted, to effect a peace without further conflict, did, on his arrival at Fort-Harmer, in December, 1790, send through the Wyandots and Delawares conciliatory messages to the Indians, but still without effect.

The Cornplanter, a war chief of the Senecas, and other Indians of the same tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791, were engaged to undertake to impels the hostile Indians with the consequences of their persisting in hostilities, and also of the justice and moderation of the United States.

In pursuance of this design, Col. Proctor, on the 14th of March, was sent to the Cornplanter to hasten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and messages were sent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific sentiments of the United States towards them. But both Col. Proctor and the Cornplanter, although zealously desirous of executing their mission, encountered difficulties of a particular nature, which were insurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major-General St. Clair, in the month of April, sent messages from Fort-Harmer to the Delawares, expressive of the pacific designs of the United States to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted Post by Col. Pickering, in June, 1791, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intentions of the general government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Capt. Hendricks, a respectable Indian residing with the Oneidas, appearing zealously disposed to attempt convincing the hostile Indians of their mistaken conduct, was accordingly sent for that purpose; but was frustrated by unforeseen obstacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different measures which have been recited, must evince that, notwithstanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in question, the government of the United States, influenced by lenity, or any false principles which might arise from a consciousness of superiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hostilities, without having recourse to the last extremity; and, after being

compelled to resort to it, has still kept steadily in view the re-establishment of peace as its primary and sole object.

Were it necessary to add proofs of the pacific and humane dispositions of the general government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonstrative of its moderation and liberality.

The present partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of separate banditti, who, by the incessant practice of fifteen years, seem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity against the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection against lawless violence, was a main object for which the present government was instituted. It is, indeed, a main object of all governments. A frontier citizen possesses as strong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States, to afford the requisite protection, cannot be less sacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Western, than to those of their Atlantic frontier.

It will appear from a candid review of this subject, that the general government could no longer abstain from attempting to punish the hostile Indians.

The ill success of the attempts for this purpose, is entirely unconnected with the justice or policy of the measure. A perseverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at last sensible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indispensable, in the existing posture of things, as it will be advisable, whenever they shall manifest symptoms of a more amicable disposition, to convince them, by decisive proofs, that nothing is so much desired by the United States, as to be at liberty to treat them with kindness and beneficence.

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.
War-Department, Jan. 26, 1792.

From the Farmer's Journal.

THE METABASIST, No. VII.

"DISGUISE thyself as thou wilt, still Slavery! Still thou art a bitter draught: And, tho' thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account." "There are no slaves in Heaven!" said my uncle, shutting up the book, after he had fetched a deep sigh. The thought seemed to ease the good man's mind—He took out his tobacco box, and began to fill his pipe—his countenance wore a brighter aspect, and he seemed to be willing to change the subject of conversation, to some topic less painful. But his antagonist could not let him rest in peace. "There are no slaves in Heaven!" echoed he, "when men will come of the Negroes?" "They will be our equals, I should suppose, or perhaps our superiors, said my uncle. "They will!" exclaimed his antagonist; "a fine place Heaven will be indeed! What! the Negroes be our equals! I should rather chide to go to Hell than to Heaven, if that is likely to be the case." "You may perhaps have your choice, said my uncle. A Negro, if he acts his part faithfully on the stage of life, has as good right to Heaven as his master, when if his master should act his part faithfully, and if his master behaves cruel, haughty, and oppressive to his servants, I think a faithful slave has the fairest title; and shall, if the scriptures are true, be exalted, while his master shall be debased. I should never be content to be a slave myself, continued my uncle. "Until I can reconcile myself to a state of slavery, I cannot think it justifiable for me to make a slave of a fellow-creature, endowed with faculties and feelings similar to my own—" "But must we keep no slaves?" said his antagonist. "Surely we may be allowed to keep them, if we use them well. Slavery has been allowed and permitted in all ages of the world. The Israelites were permitted to keep slaves, the Romans kept slaves, and I see no reason why we should not keep them: It is better for the Negroes to be slaves than to be free; they are not capable of taking care of themselves."—"My uncle, lit his pipe—" "The children of Israel," said he, "were a stiff-necked and a hard-hearted people. Moses, because of the hardness of their hearts, suffered them to put away their wives; and it may be on that account that he suffered them to keep slaves. Other nations, it is true, have kept slaves; they have likewise practised many other vices and cruelties; but they have not altered the nature of them—murder and adultery are still heinous crimes, although practised more or less by every nation since the world began: To keep a person in slavery is, in my opinion, a crime: And the repetition of the crime can never lessen the guilt; nor will the punishment be mitigated on account of the number of the guilty. As to our doctrine, that the Negroes are incapable of taking care of themselves, I cannot believe it to be true; I believe we had better let them try to take care of themselves, before we undertake to take care of them." My uncle ended his harangue; his antagonist made no reply—I took my hat and bid them a good night.

* My uncle was reading Sterne's Works.

There are no slaves in Heaven, said I, as I walked homeward—Do the slave holders ever think of Heaven? Or if they think of Heaven, do they consider who is like to inhabit there? Or if they think of these things, do they wish, or expect to inhabit there themselves? If they do, I am sure they must lead miserable lives, even in this world; what will be their situation in the next, is not my business to guess.

The life, confession, and last dying words of Capt. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, formerly the British Provost-Marshal in the city of New York, who was executed in London the 10th of August, 1791.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM was born in Dublin barracks, in the year 1738. My father was Trumpeter to the Blue Dragoons, and at the age of 8 years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was 16, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riding-Master of the troop, and in the year 1761 was made sergeant of dragoons, but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin-shop in a blind alley, near the Coal Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; I accordingly let off for the North, and arrived at Drogheda, where, in a few months after, I married the daughter of an Excise-man, by whom I had three sons.

About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the profession of scow-banker, which is that of enticing the mechanics and country people to ship themselves for America, on promises of great advantage, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them; in consequence of which, on their arrival in America, they are sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry in the ship Neridham for New-York, and arrived at that port the fourth of August, 1774, with some indentured servants I had kidnapped in Ireland, but were liberated in New-York, on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage. In that city I used the profession of breaking horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggles for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the Asia man of war, and from thence to Boston, where my known opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights, was the first thing that recommended me to the notice of General Gage; and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal to the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to witness my countrymen on the Americans. I flattered to think of the murders I have been accessory to, both with and without orders from government, especially while in New-York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

There were also two hundred and seventy-five American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions was thus conducted; a guard was dispatched from the provost, about half after twelve at night, to Barrack-street, and the neighbourhood of the Upper Barracks, to order the people to shut their window shutters and put out their lights, forbidding them, at the same time, not to presume to look out of their windows or doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the Upper Barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the Provost.

At the end of the war I returned to England with the army, and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities; but being at length persuaded to go to London I entered so warmly into the dissipations of that capital, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed. To relieve which, I mortgaged my half-pay to an army agent, but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance, I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offence am here to suffer an ignominious death.

I beg the prayers of all good Christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of God for the many horrid murders I have been accessory to.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

The following paragraph, of Bank Intelligence Extraordinary, was yesterday communicated to us, by our faithful correspondents Suck-Jewang and Quawbang.

At Corrie's Hotel, on Tuesday next, precisely at 8 o'clock, will be opened a very advantageous Bank, which will exceed in substantial utility any Bank hitherto proposed to the public, at the moderate price of ten dollars for one share, the one half to be paid at the time of

subscribing, and the other half within twelve months. That the rich and poor may all be supplied, there are three millions of shares, which are supposed to be sufficient for those who purchase on speculation, & for those who subscribe for a recourse for themselves and families, in case of misfortune. This Bank is a CLAM BANK, in which all the Clammers in the state are to be consolidated into one great Bank, and will be an inexhaustible resource of wealth; and when all other Banks fail, will continue to afford such of its holders as may be reduced by dealing in other Banks, per Centis, Tontine, or Scrips, a comfortable subsistence during life, although they may have no other resource. As it is expected there will soon be great numbers who will wish to partake of the benefits of this great Bank, which is so well calculated for their health, amusement, and interest, they are advised, as soon as may be to furnish themselves each with a good hoe and basket, that they may, whenever necessity requires, avail themselves of the profits of their stock, which they will find a very advantageous discount: It is proposed to apply immediately after the subscription is full, to the legislature for a charter of incorporation: And ten thousand shares are reserved to be subscribed for the use of the state in case the charter is granted.

N. B. All honest debtors in gaol, and all persons in the poor-house of this city, will each have one share gratis.

The following singular paragraph appeared in a late Boston paper:—"Of the Corps Diplomatique in Portugal, none support a more elegant style than Col. HUMPHREYS, the Resident from the United States—and in his attention to his countrymen none can exceed him. All his domestics are Americans; his STATE COACH was made at Philadelphia, and is drawn by four beautiful American horses. His EXCELLENCY, we understand, is shortly to be married to an accomplished young lady, of Lisbon; possessed of an immense fortune. "The fair reward the brave."

Whether this is meant as a burlesque, or a compliment, would puzzle his very EXCELLENCY—nor do we believe, that his Excellency's STATE COACH itself could decide the important query! The writer may possibly suppose, that as Mr. Humphreys represents a republican country, his appearing in the magnificent style of an Eastern Nabob is a credit to him; and, that he ought to marry a lady of fortune, because he rides in a STATE COACH!

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

Late letters from Birmingham mention, that Mr. TAYLOR, (who had his house, &c. destroyed by the mob) and several other respectable Dissenters, were preparing to embark for America in the course of the present year. Mr. Taylor, alone, it is said, is worth near 200,000l. sterling.

Paragraphs appear in some late English papers complaining of emigrants from the United States in quest of the Highlands of Scotland, with a view to persuade away the honest Caledonians to America to be starved or enslaved. A correspondent begs leave to remark upon these paragraphs, that as far as his inquiries have informed him, there never yet came a Scotch Highlander to America, who repented of his emigration.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1792.

SIR,

TO the letter of the 9th of November, which I had the honour to address to you from Fort-Washington, a postscript was added, relating to information communicated by Capt. Slough, to General Butler, and not imparted by him to me, and that did not come to my knowledge till after the army got back to that Fort. As the nature of the information was not mentioned, the postscript must have appeared mysterious, and it is proper that I should explain it.

Captain Slough was intended to have been the bearer of the letter, and so it was endorsed upon the cover, and therefore I thought it needless to insert the particulars; and had he presented it, you no doubt would have enquired into it fully, and all ambiguity would have ceased; but at the moment he should have set off, some account of the situation of Col. Gibson (who is his uncle) induced him to delay his journey, and the packet was put into the hands of another person, then going to Lexington.

You will be pleased, Sir, to recollect it was stated in the letter, that in the night preceding the 4th of November, the militia were in advance of the rest of the army. For greater security, and to intercept any small parties of Indians that might be approaching with predatory views, it was fitting that a party of regular troops should be advanced from a quarter to half a mile in front of the militia. The party was taken from the right wing which formed the front line, then under the immediate command of General Butler, and Capt. Slough was the officer ordered out by him for these purposes. In the night, it seems, he discovered the Indians approaching in such numbers, that he thought it necessary to draw in his party; and immediately made report of what he had discovered to General Butler, from whom he

received his orders. He proposed to the General to make the same report to me; but the General replied to him, that as he must be fatigued, he had better lay down to sleep, and he himself would give the information.

This is, as nearly as I can recollect, the account Capt. Slough gave to me at Fort-Washington.

The orders given to Col. Oldham, mentioned also in the postscript as not executed, were, That he should send out, from his command, an hour at least before day, and as much earlier as possible, four or five parties of 20 men, with an officer to each, in different directions, for the purpose of making discoveries. I was very anxious on this point, and not without some doubt that it might not be punctually attended to: The Adjutant-General was therefore, about the dawn of day, but rather before it, sent to Col. Oldham, that I might be certain of that precaution having been taken. Col. Oldham was met by him at some distance from his encampment, and informed the parties were not then gone out, but would be dispatched the moment he returned—Unhappily he never returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. St. CLAIR.

The Honourable Major-General Knox,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, February 3.

We are favoured with the following extract from the Rev. Mr. WILMER'S ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON:

"To celebrate the exalted virtues of great and eminent men, is a tribute due to their character—a tribute which enlightened citizens pay, from emotions of respectful gratitude, and in hope that it may prove an incentive to others, to emulate, in some degree, their transcendent merit. The illustrious Father of his people, GENERAL WASHINGTON, on the 11th inst. terminates the 60th year of his age, 'Mens sana in corpore sano,'—a period as joyful to AMERICANS as could possibly happen, in human events, since time began to be numbered; and no less propitious to every lover of humanity, since hours began to roll!—May the dignified instrument of Heaven—the Patriot-Hero, and the enlightened Legislator, long live, gloriously happy, in the hearts of his people!—and may wise and obedient citizens, with candour, receive every just and salutary ordinance, as "for the punishment of evil-doers, and to the praise of them that do well"—FOR SO IS THE WILL OF GOD!"

"Let the Day, the auspicious Day, be marked with many joy and rational Felicity: May no Mourning nor Misfortune take place at the eventful Era which gave Birth to so excellent a Man, so worthy a Citizen!"

"The Season of Felicity will be duly celebrated by the grateful Sons of Freedom, in every part of the Union; by the Friends and Benefactors of Mankind, in all civilized Governments; and by the "FREE and ACCEPTED," over the whole Face of the enlightened Globe."

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The committee on the petition of Mrs. GANNET, reported a Resolve for granting her wages in the terms usual on common occasions. But the house, after inquiring into her case, and finding that she had not only served faithfully as a soldier, but that she had been wounded, and had preserved her chastity by the most scrupulous concealment of her sex, ordered the report to be recommitted, in order that it might be prefaced with a recital of those singular and honourable facts.

[This report so amended, has been brought in, and a grant made to her of the customary wages, and interest from the year 1783.]

A MILL FOR SALE.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on the 2d day of the Fourth month next,

TWO Hundred and four acres of LAND, with a good MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, the house is 40 by 50 feet, with two water-wheels, and is convenient for three pair of stones, two pair are now running, one of which are French Burrs:—Also, a Rolling-Screen and Fan, all in good order for manufacturing wheat, with three Dwelling-Houses, one of which is suitable to accommodate a store and family. These works stand on one of the waters of Goose-Creek, called Panther-Skin, in Loudoun County, Virginia. Credit will be given for a great part of the money, and two or three months for the first payment after the day of sale, if required. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

1st Mo. 20th, 1792.

133—3w. 17.

The celebrated HORSE

C A D E

Will be at Mansfield, the Seat of MANN PAGE Esq. by the 1st of April next: at which time the select will commence. Jan. 18, 1792. 132—3w.